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LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of some actions taken by Iraq since the Security Council's most recent review of the sanctions against it on 18 January 1994. They illustrate in an incontrovertible manner Iraq's non-compliance with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait, in particular Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993).

I. Persistent claims that Kuwait belongs to Iraq

The making of such claims has continued unabated in the statements of senior Iraqi officials in open defiance of resolution 687 (1991) and of the will of the Council, which has called on Iraq to respect the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait and its international boundaries. The Iraqi government media, such as the radio and television and most of the press, carry material that falsifies the facts concerning Kuwait as an independent sovereign State. They do so in accordance with a well-considered design to sow among the Iraqi people delusions that, if they are left without response and are not addressed by the Council, will ultimately undermine security and stability in the region. This design has gone so far as to include the falsification of the contents of the history and geography textbooks in use in Iraqi schools in an endeavour to obliterate Kuwait as a historical and geographical entity. There follows hereunder a review of the latest such Iraqi claims.

1. Iraqi school curricula prepared in 1992 and now in effect in Iraqi schools include texts that falsify geography and seek to alter the map of the region with a view to achieving expansionist goals. For example:

(a) In a book for the sixth grade (humanities) published by the Iraqi Ministry of Education under the title Al-Jughrafiyah al-Iqtisadiyah ("Economic Geography") (eleventh edition, 1992), it is stated that "The most important Arab countries in terms of oil production and reserves are: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman". No mention is made of Kuwait.

(b) The map on page 75 of the same book, in the context of oil resources, shows Iraq's boundaries with Saudi Arabia without indicating the location of the State of Kuwait, thus incorporating it into Iraq.

(c) The map on page 5 of a book for the third intermediate grade published by the Iraqi Ministry of Education under the title Al-Tarikh al-Hadith wa-al-Mu'asir lil-Watan al-Arabi ("Modern and Contemporary History of the Arab World") (second edition, 1992) does not show Kuwait as a State and thus incorporates it into Iraq.

(d) The table showing the distribution of livestock in the Arab world that appears on page 68 of a book for the second intermediate grade published by the Iraqi Ministry of Education under the title Jughrafiyat al-Watan al-Arabi ("Geography of the Arab World") (thirteenth edition, 1992) does not contain the name of Kuwait among the Arab countries listed.

I annex hereto copies of the relevant pages of these books as incontrovertible evidence of the true nature of the Iraqi regime's intentions.

2. Radio Baghdad, Iraq's government radio station, continues to refer to the State of Kuwait as "the Kuwait region". You are well aware of the significance of such a mode of reference and of its impact on the Iraqi listener.

3. Since 22 February 1994, the Iraqi newspaper Babil, whose editorial board is headed by the elder son of the President of the Iraqi regime, has been using the name "Kazimah" instead of "Kuwait". As is well known, "Kazimah" was the name used by the Iraqi regime to refer to Kuwait City during the occupation.

4. In its issue for 15 February 1994, the Iraqi newspaper Al-Jumhuriyah published an account of a discussion that had taken place at the Iraqi Journalists' Union on 5 February in which it was said that "Kuwait is a special case between a whole and an independent part of a whole".

II. The issue of the Iraqi farmers and their property on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary

As stated in the letter dated 22 February 1994 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/240), Kuwait officially declared its readiness to provide just compensation for the property and crops of Iraqi farmers on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary in accordance with the decision of the Secretary-General. Kuwait paid the agreed amount to the United Nations, and it was deposited in a trust fund account. The Iraqi regime, however, is preventing its nationals from receiving compensation for the reason given by the Secretary-General in his aforementioned letter, namely, in the words of the Iraqi authorities, that they would "take no action that might tend to recognize the injustice deliberately inflicted on Iraq". By this the Iraqi authorities mean the demarcation of the boundaries.

Perhaps the most recent example of this intransigent attitude adopted by the Iraqi regime is the refusal of the Iraqi liaison officer with the United

Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to accept from the UNIKOM Force Commander the decision of the United Nations with regard to compensation. The Iraqi information media have yet to publish the decision as required and, moreover, all indications are that the Iraqi nationals concerned are refusing to receive the compensation payments because their Government prohibits them from accepting.

III. Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and detainees

1. Despite the passage of more than two years since the adoption of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and its official acceptance by Iraq, no progress has been made with regard to this humanitarian issue. Iraq continues to refuse to attend the meetings of the tripartite committee made up of members of the Coalition, Iraq and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that deals with the question of prisoners and detainees. Iraq has yet to discharge its obligations under paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), in which the Council decides that Iraq shall extend all necessary cooperation to ICRC. Iraq has still not responded to the official request made to it by ICRC for information on 627 individual files despite its prior undertaking to provide a reply on any file within 10 days of receiving such a request. (Iraq received the files in question in March 1993.)

2. In a new development, Iraqi officials and the Iraqi newspapers have begun to refer to the prisoners and detainees as "the missing", and this is incompatible with the relevant Security Council resolutions and indicates Iraq's intention of ridding itself of this humanitarian and legal obligation.

The Iraqi regime's record of seeking to circumvent the resolutions of the Security Council goes beyond these matters and embraces all of its other obligations under resolution 687 (1991), such as its failure to return all Kuwaiti property stolen from the public and private sectors, as well as its rejection of Security Council resolutions 688 (1991), 706 (1991) and 712 (1991).

The issues addressed above give clear indications of Iraq's insistence on continuing to pursue a policy of defiance of Security Council resolutions. Since the purpose of these resolutions is to ensure full respect for Kuwait's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the international community must take the necessary measures to secure Iraq's compliance with the letter and spirit of all of them. The Security Council must not confine itself to addressing only the consequences of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait but must, primarily, deal with Iraq's underlying motives for the invasion. In other words, the Council must reject any Iraqi claim that it is in compliance with the relevant resolutions as long as it does not present documented evidence from its highest executive and legislative authorities that it respects Kuwait's sovereignty and independence and its international boundaries in accordance with resolution 833 (1993). Failing this, the actions of the Iraqi regime will represent a constant threat to security and peace in the region.

In the matter of the Iraqi farmers, the Council must take the necessary effective measures to urge the Iraqi authorities to permit the farmers to

receive their compensation payments, given the strictly humanitarian dimensions of the issue.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

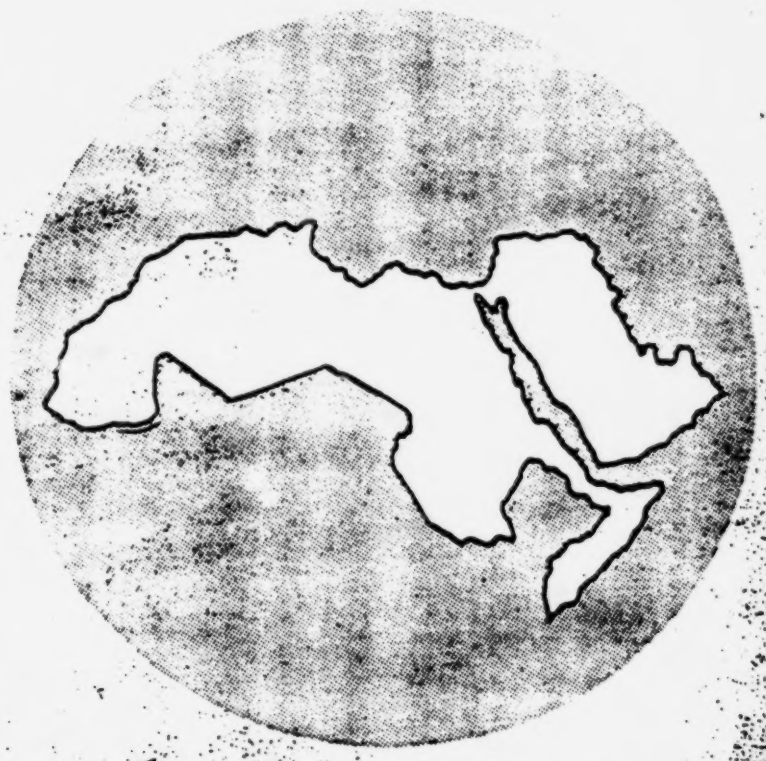
(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

جمهورية العراق
وزارة التربية

التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر
للوطن العربي

للصف الثالث المتوسط



طبعة جديدة

جمهورية العراق
وزارة التربية

التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر للوطن العربي

للصف الثالث المتوسط

تأليف
الدكتور محمد مظفر الادهمي الدكتور ابراهيم خليل احمد
جاسم محمد هادي

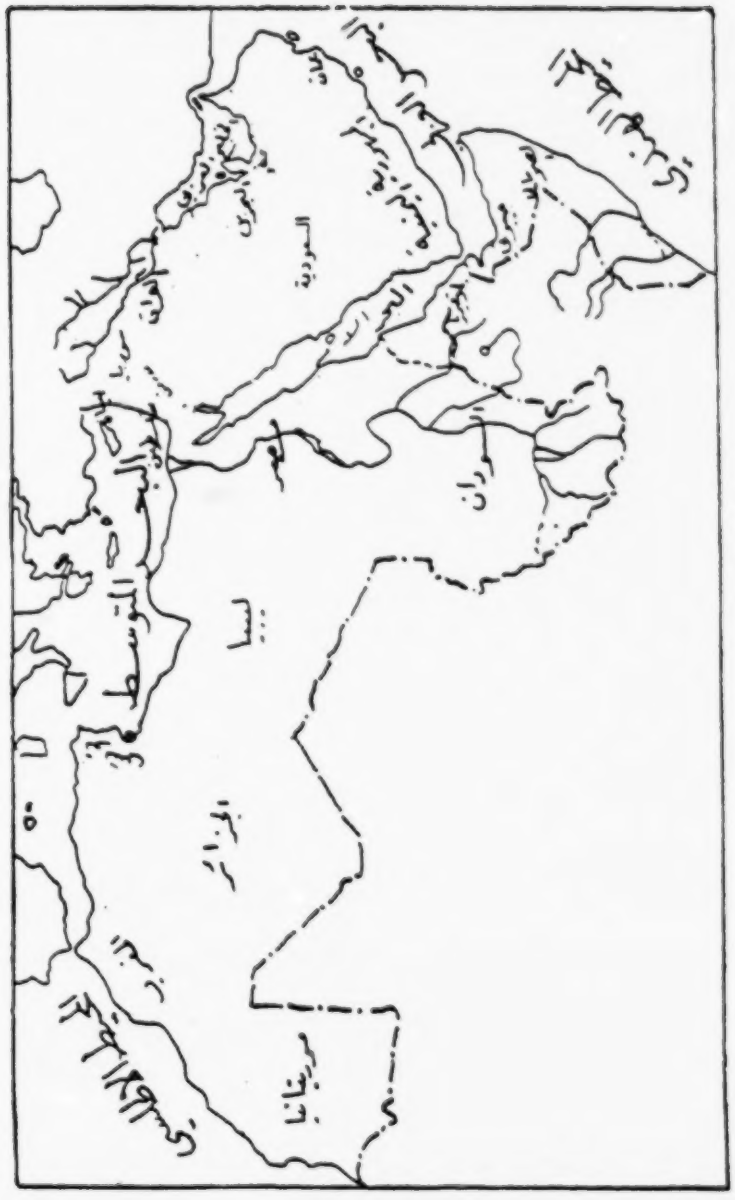
الطبعة الثانية ١٤١٢ هـ - ١٩٩٢ م

مديرية مطبعة وزارة التربية / رقم ١

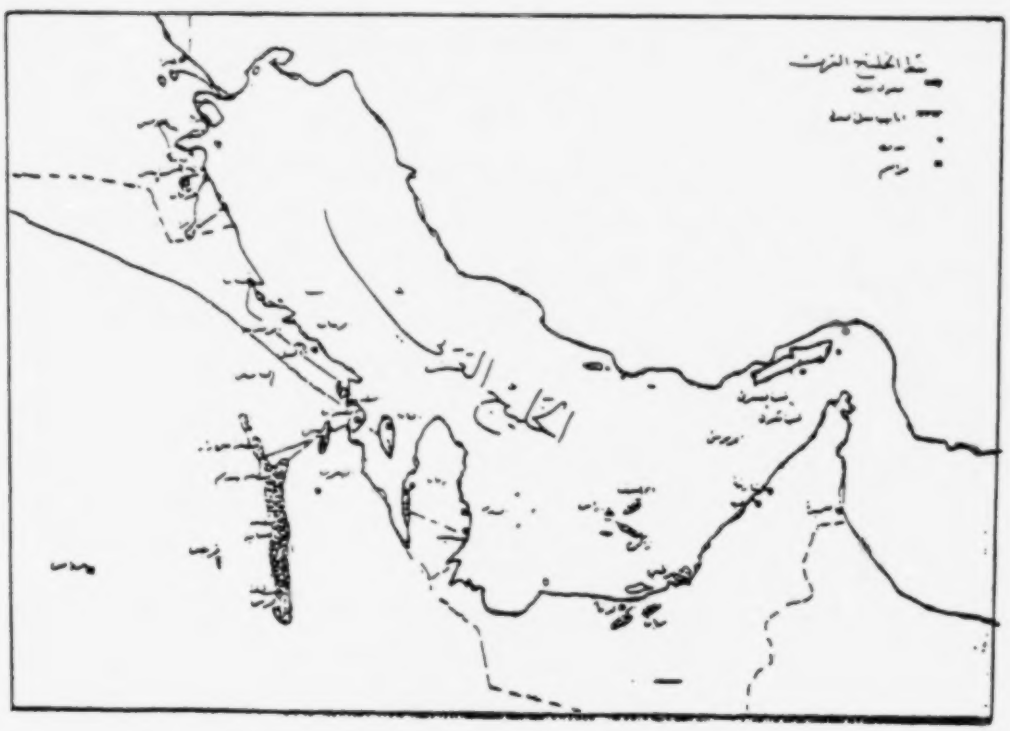
جدول رقم (٤)

الحيوانات في الوطن العربي (الف رأس)

القطر	الخيل	البغال	الحمير	الابقار	الجاموس	الجمال	الاغنام	الماعز
العراق	٦٥	٢٨	٤٥٣	٢٧٣١	٢٢٩	٢٤٦	١١,٤٦٠	٣٦٠٠
سوريا	٥٦	٤٢	٢٤٠	٧١	٣	٨	٨٨٠٠	١٠٠٠
لبنان	٤	٤	٣٧	١١٠	—	١	٢٨٠	٣٨٠
الاردن	٤	٤	٢٧	٣٩	—	١١	٩٢٤	٥٦٤
فلسطين	٤	٢	٥	٣٠١	—	١١	٢٣٠	١٣٠
السعودية	٢	٦	١١٩	٤٠٠	—	١٥٦	٤٠٠٠	١٩٧٤
البحرين			٥	—	١	٣	١٣	
قطر				٧	—	٩	٤٢	٤٨
الامارات العربية				٢٤	—	٤٩	١٢٠	٢٨٠
عمان	—	—	٢٥	١٣٧	—	٦	٧٩	٢٠٦
الجمهورية اليمنية	٣	—	٨٩٥	١٠٧٠	—	٣٠٦	٤١٨٠	٨٦٥٠
مصر	١٢	١	١,٧٠٢	٢٠٤٠	٢٣٧٩	٩٩	١٦٩٢	١٧٠٠
السودان	٢٠	١	٦٨٢	١٨٣٥٤	—	٢٥٠٠	١٧٨٠٠	١٢٥٧٠
الصومال	١	٢٣	٢٣	٣٩٠٠	—	٥٤٥٠	١٠١٩٢	١٦٣٠٠
ليبيا	١٤	—	٦٠	١٨٠	—	١٣٤	٦٠٠٠	١٥٠٠
تونس	—	—	١٦٣٠	١٢١٧٣	—	—	٤٩٦٧	٩٢٢
الجزائر	١٧٦	٢١٠	٥٣٨	١٤٣٣	—	١٥٠	١٢٥٠٠	٢٨٥٠
المغرب	٣٢٠	٣٩٠	١,٤٠٠	٣٦٨٠	—	٢٢٠	١٦١٠٠	٦٠٧٠
موريتانيا	١٣	—	١٤٠	١٢٠٠	—	٧٤٠		
جيبوتي	—	—	٥	٣٣	—	٢٦	٣١٧	٥٢٢


الجزائر
ليبيا
مصر
السودان
تشاد
موريتانيا
البحر المتوسط
الوطن العربي

غت مياهه ، واهم حقوله البصرة وميسان في العراق ، والروضتين والعرقاب والوفرة في الكويت، والغوار ومنطقة الاحساء في السعودية، والعوالي في البحرين، ودخان في قطر ومربان وزاكوم (ماني) في الامارات المتحدة وفهود في عمان ، لاحظ الخريطة رقم (١٩) . وينتج هذا الخوض حوالي ٧٣,٥٪ من مجموع الانتاج العربي،ويصدر عن طريق مرافىء الخليج العربي باستثناء قسم من نفط السعودية والعراق ، حيث يصدر عن طريق خط الانابيب الى ساحل البحر المتوسط والبحر الاحمر .



خريطة رقم (١٩) نفط الخليج العربي

أولا : تتركز حقول النفط العربي في ثلاث مناطق رئيسة هي :

أ- حول الخليج العربي وشمال قطر العراق .

ب- في الساحل الشرقي للبحر المتوسط في سوريا وفلسطين وحول خليج السويس .

ج- في شمال أفريقيا العربية ، أبتداء من حقول الصحراء الغربية وعبر ليبيا وتونس والجزائر حتى القطر المغربي .

ثانياً : لايتفق توزيع النفط في الوطن العربي مع توزيع السكان فيه ، اذ أن معظم مناطق الانتاج غير مشجعة للسكن بأستثناء قطر العراق .

تنتشر حقول النفط حول الخليج العربي وتأتي هذه المنطقة في المرتبة الاولى من حيث الانتاج والاحتياطي بالنسبة لاقطار الوطن العربي الاخرى . وأهم أقطارها المنتجة : العراق والسعودية والبحرين وقطر والامارات العربية وعمان

بدأ النتاج في قطر العراق منذ عام ١٩٢٧ بقدر محدود ، وتزايد انتاجه بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية وبقي على هذه الزيادة الى أن أحتل المركز الثاني بين الاقطار العربية المنتجة وبلغ انتاجه حوالي ١٦٨ مليون طن في عام ١٩٧٩ وكان قطر العراق يعاني من تسلط الشركات الاحتكارية الاجنبية التي كانت تستحوذ على عائداته النفطية الى أن جاءت ثورة السابع عشر من تموز القومية والاشتراكية وحررت الثروة النفطية من براثن تلك الشركات عندما أعلنت التأميم الخالد في ١/ حزيران/١٩٧٢ و٨/كانون الاول/ ١٩٧٥ . ومن أهم الحقول المنتجة في القطر :

أ- الحقول الشمالية وأكبرها حقول التأميم التي تعد من الحقول النفطية الكبرى في العالم وهي بابا كركر وجمبور وباي حسن وفي محافظة نينوى حقول عين زالة وبطمة والقيارة وغيرها .

ب- الحقول الجنوبية ومنها حقل الرميلة وحقل الزبير وحقول آرطاوي واللحيس ونهران عمر في محافظة البصرة وحقول أبو غراب والبزركان والفكة في محافظة ميسان .

وينتقل النفط العراقي من مناطق انتاجه الى موانىء التصدير بواسطة انابيب ذات قدرات عالية ومرونة كبيرة في النقل ، فنفط حقول كركوك يذهب الى موانىء البحر المتوسط بواسطة أنبوبي النفط العراقي - التركي اللذان هما من منجزات ثورة